

# Herald Tribune

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## Ford Aides See Decline in Inflation

### Tax-Cut Options aid to Be Ready

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Ford administration economic advisers today forecast a declining rate of inflation in the next few months and said that a administration would have a tax-cut program to readies if is needed.

"We do look for a gradual easing of the rate of inflation to a 7-per-cent annual rate by year," said Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. The nation's inflation has been easing at a rate of between 10 and 12 per cent in the last year. Mr. Greenspan also said at an economic briefing for newsmen at the nation's jobless rate could continue to increase until reached "something over 7 per cent" in the third quarter of 1975, that would mean an increase to about 6.4 million unemployed workers from the October total of 5 million.

**Worse Than Expected**  
Mr. Greenspan said industry rolls of workers, especially in an auto industry, were worse than expected and he said the figures for November would show a "very significant increase" from October, when it was 7 per cent.

Treasury Secretary William Simon, who was with Mr. Green- man at the briefing, told newsmen that the administration's economic advisers would send President Ford a new list of economic options, including tax cuts if they are needed next year.

But Mr. Simon said that tax reductions "had not yet been seriously suggested and represented only one of several possible options, which also still include an increase in the federal gasoline tax."

Mr. Greenspan said he would favor tax reductions, only if and he emphasized that there is a need to stimulate the economy to bring it out of a recession. He said the stimulation could come from tax reduction rather than spending increases.

#### The Main Thrust

Mr. Simon said that the "main thrust" of the administration's economic policy was still to control inflation, but he said it was possible that there will be some changes in economic policy in the months ahead.

But he said: "To focus entirely on recession would be a mistake; it would lead to higher inflation and higher unemployment." And he said a big increase in federal spending would not solve the recession.

Both Mr. Simon and Mr. Greenspan said they believed the nation's economy would resume growth by the third quarter of 1975.

## Ford Appeals For Passage Of Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—President Ford has urged Congress to give him trade-negotiating authority to deal with serious economic problems at home and to help avert a worldwide "crisis of the most serious proportions."

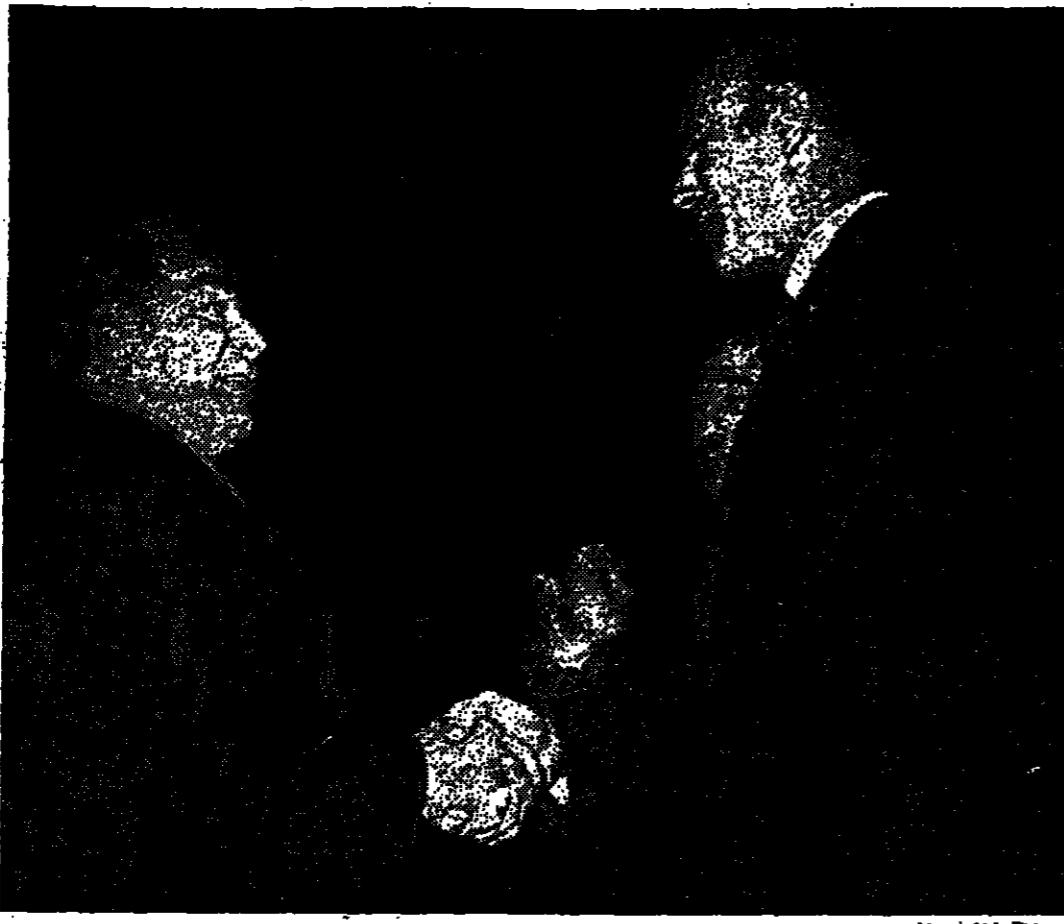
Pleading for Congress to pass the trade bill before the month is out, Mr. Ford said yesterday that the world faces problems of energy, food, inflation and recession that threaten employment and income and "menace political and security relationships that the United States has taken a resolution to help construct."

"Unless we approach these problems constructively and cooperatively with our principal trading partners, we and the world may face a crisis of the most serious proportions," the President told a coalition of business, civic and government leaders lobbying for passage of the bill.

**Amendments Expected**  
In his 30-minute address to the American Conference on Trade, Mr. Ford did not mention the issue of the emigration of Russian Jews. But he recognized that congressional efforts to pass the bill this year may depend on confirming the legislation to trade agreements.

Mr. Ford said failure to pass the bill "will gravely affect my efforts to turn our economy upward. It will severely limit my ability to work for international economic cooperation abroad."

The bill would give the President broad powers to negotiate for lower tariffs, reduced "non-tariff barriers" such as import quotas and for free access to critical materials.



BREZHNEV ARRIVAL—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing welcoming Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev last night at Orly Airport as the Russian arrived for series of talks.

### Pressure Mounts for Removal

## Mills Expected to Quit House Panel

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—

Rep. Wilbur Mills is expected to resign shortly as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee after his relationship with a striptease dancer brought pressure for his removal.

Capitol Hill sources said today that the general feeling among House Democrats was that the 65-year-old veteran legislator, one of the most powerful men in Congress, should be removed within a day or two.

#### "Terrified"

The Arkansas Democrat, who entered Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday after successive rebuffs to his power by a party caucus, was reported by a hospital spokesman today to be in satisfactory condition. Before he left for the hospital, Mr. Mills had told colleagues in Congress that he was "terrified."

Today, Speaker Carl Albert, D-Oklahoma, said that the 36-year House member would probably be deposed as chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

He told newsmen that Mr. Mills is a "sick man."

Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, a member of Ways and Means, said: "We would be substantially better served with new leadership. The present temperament of the committee would indicate we're going to get a new chairman."

Mr. Vanik said that if Mr. Mills lost the chairmanship he would probably leave Congress as well. "I don't see him deprived of his chairmanship and remaining in Congress," Mr. Vanik said.

#### Albert's Comment

While rumors spread that the Arkansas might resign, reporters asked Speaker Albert whether Democratic meant to eject Mr. Mills from the chairmanship he has occupied for 17 years. Speaker Albert replied: "I think that's a pretty accurate statement."

Mr. Mills's wife, Polly, to whom he has been married 40 years, gave the first information on his condition, since he entered the hospital in a statement that said:

"The doctors have been urging Wilbur to enter the hospital for a complete examination for some time and I have been urging him to do so. I do not know how long he will be required to remain in the hospital, but I will be with him daily."

Annabel Battistella, the striptease dancer Mr. Mills visited in Boston last weekend, causing new controversy over his behavior, is expected to visit him in the hospital, too. Mrs. Battistella, whose professional name is Faune Foxe, abruptly terminated a dancing engagement in New York last night amid boos telling reporters tearfully that she meant to visit the ailing representative.

#### A Close Friend

The stripper, who says she is a close friend of both Mr. and Mrs. Mills, came to public notice after she and Mr. Mills had a brawl with the police at 2 a.m. on Oct. 7. Washington Park police stopped his speedway car, which was driven by another man, and found Mr. Mills intoxicated. Miss Foxe jumped or fell into Washington's Tidal Basin and was picked out by the police.

Despite the bad publicity and criticism that the incident brought, Rep. Mills won re-elec-

tion last month in Arkansas after saying he was embarrassed by his behavior. However, his weekend trip to Boston, during which Miss Foxe led the representative out stage in a burlesque house, sparked strong sentiment for his removal as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

An informed source said that the panel's Democrats, in meetings today, are still "carrying Rep. Mills as a member of the committee." It was expected, however, that they would informally agree to propose Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the ranking majority member, as the panel's new chairman.

A caucus of Democrats, including many newly elected liberals, censured the committee's power in two separate actions.

Rep. Sam Gibbons, D-Fla., a committee member, said Mr. Mills "cannot survive" the "effects of

### Steps Toward Settlement Seen

## 3 Black African Presidents Meet, Apparently on Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—

Three black African Presidents were meeting here today amid intense speculation in African capitals about moves towards a Rhodesian settlement.

Radio Zambia said President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana would be "having routine consultations with President (Kenneth) Kaunda on matters of common interest."

It made no specific reference to the Rhodesia question.

The three leaders saw one another here last month. Sources said these meetings were also attended by two jailed rival African nationalists from Rhodesia, Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndebadzingi Sithole.

They were both freed briefly by the Ian Smith government and came here at different times last month. The sources here said Mr. Nkomo had talks with all three Presidents while Mr. Sithole saw Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere.

Mr. Nkomo said that if Mr. Mills lost the chairmanship he would probably leave Congress as well. "I don't see him deprived of his chairmanship and remaining in Congress," Mr. Vanik said.

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tion last month in southern Africa.

The meetings last month and this week are presumed to be aimed at focusing on a settlement to Rhodesia's nine-year-old constitutional dispute with Britain.

The sources here said that at last month's meetings, Mr. Nkomo was accompanied by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the African National Council, Rhodesia's main legal African political group.

They discussed a unified black front and a common negotiating position in any Rhodesian settlement talks with the three Presidents, the sources said.

The sources said the maneuvering in Lusaka could herald constitutional talks on Britain's breakaway colony that would involve all interested parties.

They also stressed that any such talks would have to be based on the idea of early black majority rule in Rhodesia if they are to be successful.

Mr. Sithole had been expected to come here with Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Muzorewa Nov. 8, but he could not come until the following week because of an internal dispute in his Zimbabwe African National Union, now re-named.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, the office of South African Premier John Vorster again denied that he would meet Mr. Kaunda soon

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—

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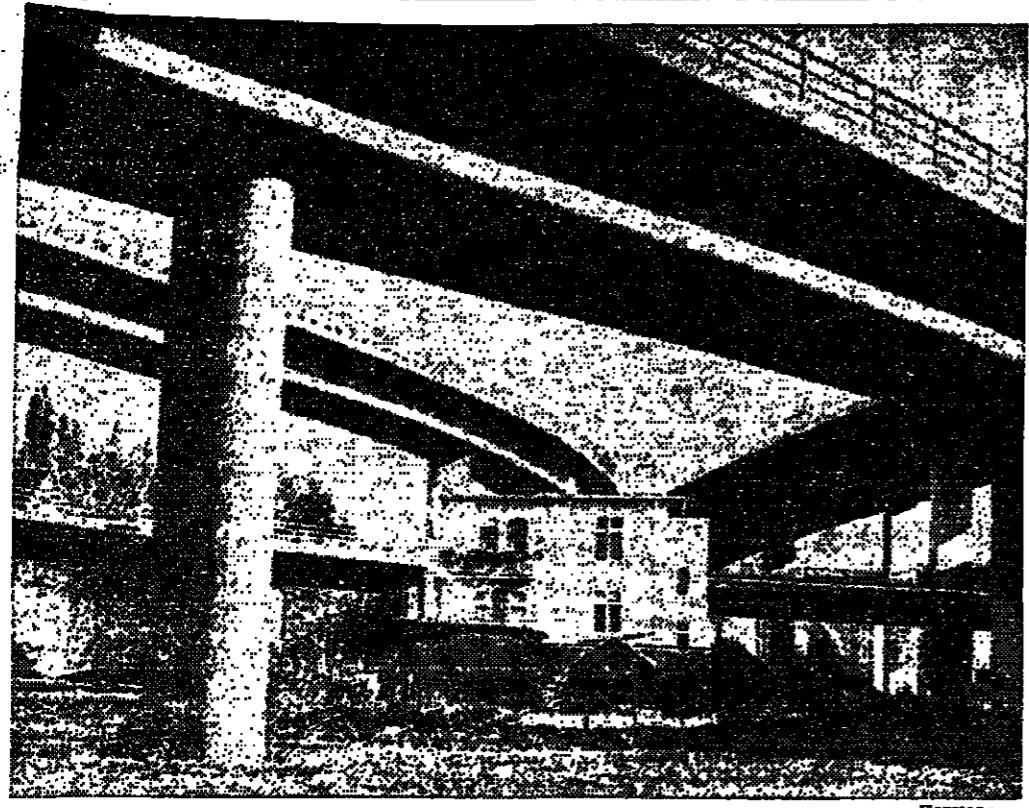
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**SPLENDID (?) ISOLATION**—Burgeoning super-highways in a village near Koblenz, West Germany, have left this home surrounded by ramps and interchanges. It is reportedly still occupied by an apparently steel-nerved (or deaf) family.

With Brezhnev, EEC and Ford

## Giscard Prepares for 3 Summit Meetings

(Continued from Page 1)  
to reach agreement on how to wind up the European Security Conference in Geneva. The Russians would like to cap that tedious two-year negotiation with a 35-nation summit meeting next year, but France so far has resisted.

The French believe, however, that Soviet diplomacy has become more supple. They see that in progress made in recent weeks in Geneva and in the Vladivostok agreement. The French believe the Vladivostok accord was the first time the Russians ever have accepted the principle of "equality" rather than superiority in a negotiation and that there is reason to believe they will continue to show flexibility in other negotiations, such as at Geneva and the armed-forces reduction talks in Vienna.

### Soviet Stake in Détente

The French feel the Soviet Union has a stake in détente, and is also extremely sensitive to problems in the Western world. Soviet restraint in several sensitive Western areas has been noted here, including Portugal, Cyprus and Italy. It appears natural to Paris that Moscow would be concerned about an economic crisis in the West at the very time it is seeking greater economic cooperation with the West.

The French look on Mr. Brezhnev's visit as an effort to satisfy his curiosity. The trip had not been scheduled, and the Russians had wanted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to come to Moscow. Mr. Brezhnev will be probing to see what new elements Mr. Giscard d'Estaing brings to French foreign policy, especially regarding French independence, which often is as irritating to Moscow as to Washington.

The French look on next week's EEC summit meeting as the last one of its kind. Henceforth, EEC leaders will meet periodically and informally to make policy, with no references to summits. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that next week's meeting will be a modest success and points out that there has been an evolution in French policy: France now supports direct election to the European Parliament, and will propose a date, and it wants

to reach agreement on how to wind up the European Security Conference in Geneva. The Russians would like to cap that tedious two-year negotiation with a 35-nation summit meeting next year, but France so far has resisted.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thinks that a compromise can be found to keep Britain in the community, but he believes that the word "renegotiation," which the British have used, is too strong.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gives an overriding importance to trade in conducting foreign policy, and it should be a principal topic at each of the summits. Mr. Ford should expect the French to bring up the sensitive subject of aircraft sales, for it is clear they believe Europe must preserve a healthy aircraft industry.

Oil imports will cost France \$10 billion this year, and that must be met through exports. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is aware that a recent State Department report, (named after U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Thomas Enders) states that it is in the U.S. interest to keep oil prices at their present levels.

Because of the enormous sums of money that are flowing to the producers, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that guarantees for both sides must be found.

He also believes that the energy crisis prevented an international monetary agreement from being reached, and that without it a new world monetary order already would be functioning.

**Domestic Policy**  
The French President makes a sharp distinction between his foreign and domestic policies. His main domestic priority was to create a relaxed nation, one in which social changes would be possible. He believes the newly passed abortion law would not have been possible six months ago.

He is not upset by allegations that he is a prisoner of the Gaullist party and Gaullism. He dismisses them as nonsense. But he describes that the correct way of describing French foreign policy is as one of sovereignty in decision-making.

He attributes the series of recent attacks on his personal style and lack of leadership to resentment that a president would want to remain natural while in office. But he also believes persons unnamed are out to damage him. He thinks that most Frenchmen will be shocked by the campaign and that it will not succeed.

High official sources have suggested here that the campaign could have begun in circles that opposed French sympathy with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is reportedly irritated that French diplomacy went quite so far, so fast in recognizing the PLO.

On another domestic matter, the President believes that the difficulties between the French Communist and Socialist parties are likely to persist for some time. The Elysée analysis is that the Communist party has begun to find the alliance tactically unfavorable.

"After an extensive interpretation of the regulations, 200 of them were granted German nationality," Mr. Struve said, but the rest will have to return to Israel.

## 300 Soviet Jews In W. Berlin Must Return to Israel

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The West Berlin Senate ruled yesterday that more than 300 Soviet Jews who came to this city on Israeli documents do not qualify for permanent residence permits and will have to return to Israel.

West Berlin spokesman Werner Struve said: "The Senate is deeply disturbed that many Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe do not want to remain in Israel."

"The Berlin Senate took the decision with the full agreement of the Jewish community."

He said 546 Jews have settled in West Germany since August, 1973. Most of them came from the Soviet Union after spending some time in Israel. They remained in the divided city on Israeli documents and temporary residence permits.

"After an extensive interpretation of the regulations, 200 of them were granted German nationality," Mr. Struve said, but the rest will have to return to Israel.

## ORTF Newsman Suspend Strike

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Journalists at the French state television and radio network, ORTF, voted today to suspend their strike. The Elysee analysis is that the journalists have begun to find the alliance tactically unfavorable.

The journalists, who are protesting against layoffs of more than 200 of their group scheduled in the reorganization of the network, will resume normal working tomorrow.

Since the end of last week news programs have been reduced to the minimum required by law when journalists are on strike.

## Jet's Discharge Was No Bomb

DENVER, Dec. 4 (AP)—Police and firemen rushed to the home of James McBride near Stapleton International Airport yesterday after Mr. McBride said that a bomb had crashed through the roof.

As firemen cautiously approached the bright blue ball that had landed in Mr. McBride's kitchen, they noticed it was melting. It was also emitting a strange odor.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the ball was a result of a leaking drain in an airliner's lavatory, in which a blue liquid is used to sanitize waste. The effluent formed a large ball of ice on the fuselage, then dropped off as the aircraft lost altitude on its final approach to the airport.

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## Saudis Say They Bought French Arms \$370-Million Deal Includes Missiles

RIYADH, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Saudi Arabia has concluded an \$870-million arms deal with France and is confident of getting sophisticated weapons from the United States "with no strings attached," the Saudi government announced yesterday.

Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ben Abdel Aziz spoke to newsmen at the Saudi oil port of Dammam, where he attended graduation ceremonies for Saudi Air Force cadets.

Prince Sultan also confirmed that Saudi Arabia aims to establish 100-per-cent control of Aramco, the American oil company that handles most of Saudi Arabia's oil production. But, he said, it "may be a few months" before this can be achieved.

The defense minister said that a deal he recently signed with a French delegation provided for arms purchased from France worth 4 billion francs (\$870 million). He said that the main purpose of the deal would be to strengthen Saudi Arabia's armored divisions.

Prince Sultan said that the deal included the purchase of sophisticated missiles and that Saudi Arabia would pay in cash. He added that French armament factories already have started work on the contract, which is scheduled to be completed within four years.

The prince also said that a delegation of Saudi military technicians, headed by the deputy defense minister, Prince Turki Ben Abdel Aziz, is currently in the United States to choose the type of weapons that Saudi Arabia wants from the United States.

He said that the United States "has agreed to provide us with its needs in sophisticated weapons with no strings attached."

He added that "all we own is at the disposal of the Arab nation and will be in the battle against the common enemy (Israel)."

In reply to questions about the reasons for the Saudi arms buildup, Prince Sultan said the Persian Gulf should be kept out of international spheres of influence and alliances. He said that Iran, which is also engaged in an arms buildup, is not a source of danger to the Gulf, but rather "a Moslem and brotherly state."

On Saudi plans for a total takeover of Aramco, of which Riyadh now owns 60 per cent, the defense minister said:

"Our direction now is toward 100 per cent ownership, but the time needed for this may be a few months."

## 3 Presidents In Africa Meet

(Continued from Page 1)  
to Tanzania for talks with President Nyerere before being taken back to Rhodesia, the sources said.

Observers in Salisbury believe the latest round of meetings was called so all three African nationalists from Rhodesia could be present.

One of the strikers died in his prison cell, and one day later

**Pierre Graber Named by Swiss As '75 President**

BERN, Dec. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Pierre Graber was elected Swiss President for 1975 in a joint session of the two houses of parliament today.

Mr. Graber was chosen with 187 of a total of 223 votes, but the election was a mere formality under the Swiss system of annual rotation of the presidency among the seven members of the collective cabinet, the Federal Council.

Vice-President for the current year, Mr. Graber was automatically in line for the presidency. In a second vote the Federal Assembly elected Defense Minister Rudolf Gnaegi Vice-President for 1976 which makes him eligible for the presidency in 1976.

The Federal Assembly also elected Mrs. Margrit Bigler-Eggenberger, a 41-year-old teacher at the Saint Gall Academy for Economic and Social Sciences, as the first woman member of the Federal Tribunal, Switzerland's highest court, composed of 28 judges.

**Argentine Terrorists Murder Factory Boss**

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 4 (AP)—A terrorist gang broke into a suburban factory today and killed the personnel manager, accusing him of "dictatorial practices" with workers.

The victim was identified as Ramon Samaniego, an executive of Cankabrika, a firm associated with the West German Otto Deutz Co., which makes tractors and trucks.

**Philippines Surrender**

MANILA, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Defense Department announced today the surrender of 1,682 members and supporters of the outlawed New People's Army, including 15 commanders, operating on western Samar Island, 330 miles southwest of Manila.

**Korean Talks Arranged**

SEOUL, Dec. 4 (AP)—South Korea today announced its acceptance of North Korea's proposal that the two meet in Panmunjom Jan. 8 for another effort to resume their direct political talks aimed at detente.



**MEETING NEWSMEN**—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre in Stuttgart after visiting jailed terrorist Andreas Baader. With him is former student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit.

## Seeks Panel to Defend Terrorism

## Sartre Claims Germans Torturing Baader

STUTTGART, Dec. 4 (UPI)—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre today accused West German authorities of torturing the accused terrorist, Andreas Baader, and called for an international committee to defend imprisoned members of the anarchist group.

**Jailed for Robbery**

Baader had been recaptured by the police after members of the band freed him from jail in 1972 while he was serving a term for bank robbery.

"Baader has tried to create a new society. He has tried to turn principles into deeds," Mr. Sartre said.

He said Baader told him the anarchist group seeks to cause a civil war, which it feels is necessary in West Germany at the present time.

Mr. Sartre added that intellectuals "whose politics and morals are above reproach" should form an international committee to defend imprisoned members of the group.

**News Analysis**

## Pivotal Greek-Cypriot Issue: What Concessions to Turks?

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Dec. 4 (NYT)—After two days of talks here last week, Greek and Greek-Cypriot leaders announced that they had agreed to follow a "common line" toward Cyprus. In public, the leaders have stressed their association with the meeting, and their unity in any future negotiations with the Turkish side.

**Actions Called Necessary**

Mr. Sartre described the activities of the Baader group as "necessary to achieve a new organization of the masses."

"I do not consider Baader's political position as scandalous," Mr. Sartre said.

Baader and Ulrike Meinhof are the self-proclaimed leaders of the Red Army Faction, an anarchist band whose purported goal is the destruction of the establishment.

The police have accused Baader, Meinhof and their followers of murders, bank robberies and bombings.

Meinhof was sentenced to eight years in jail last week on charges of conspiracy to murder. She and a group of followers have been on a hunger strike since mid-September, protesting that they are not common criminals but political prisoners.

One of the strikers died in his prison cell, and one day later

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**Senate for Limit On Aid to Turkey**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The Senate today voted to cut off military aid to Turkey by mid-February unless President Ford determines that substantial progress has been made on a Cyprus peace settlement.

The principal in the weekend meeting were Premier Constantine Caramanlis, who recently received a strong mandate in parliamentary elections here; Archbishop Makarios, the legal President of Cyprus, who was ousted by a military uprising in July; and Glafcos Clerides, the speaker of the Cypriot legislature and the Acting President since shortly after the coup.

**What Concessions?**

The essential question confronting these leaders is this: How much power are they willing to concede to the Turkish Cypriot minority, which comprises 18 per cent of the population?

After the coup last summer, Turkish troops invaded the island and occupied almost 40 per cent of its territory. Mr. Clerides, with his support of Athens, has been insisting that Greeks must recognize the reality of Turkey's new power. They must accept a "geographical federation," he says, in which the ethnic Turks control some areas, the ethnic Greeks control the others, and a federal government links them together.

According to Mr. Clerides, the only alternative is no agreement at all. And if that happens, the Turks would merely solidify their positions, and northern Cyprus would become a colony of Ankara.

The key to any agreement, Mr. Clerides has told friends, is whether the archbishop is "ready to face reality." And that is one question that remains unanswered after the weekend. As a source put it:

"I think the archbishop sees the reality, but I'm not sure he's ready to acknowledge what he sees. And I'm not sure how ready he is personally to adopt a realistic policy."

**Many Interpretations**

"Geographical federation" is subject to so many interpretations that details become critically important. To the Turkish side, a "geographical federation" means division of the island into separate districts. Large numbers of people would be uprooted to give the Turks a sizable majority in their own area.

To the archbishop, it means that ethnic Turks would merely have increased administrative powers over the sectors in which they now live. He opposes any forcible movement of population and does not even like the idea of defined boundaries between Greek and Turkish districts.

**Hughes Ordered To Pay Damages**

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4 (UPI)—A federal jury today ordered Howard Hughes to pay Robert Mahen \$2.8 million for defaming his character. Mr. Mahen was chief side to Mr. Hughes until fired four years ago as head of the billionaire's Las Vegas interests.

Mr. Hughes, now in seclusion in the Bahamas, never appeared at the trial, which began in February, and was not present when the verdict was returned in U.S. District Court here.

The jury previously found that Mr. Hughes defamed Mr. Mahen in a 1972 telephone news conference when he said that he was "a no good dishonest son of a bitch and he stole me blind."

On Sept. 8, the army wrapped the guerrilla band, killed 17 of them and freed Sen. Figueres.

On Sept. 17, the army shot and killed Cabanas in a battle in the mountains of southern Mexico, military officials reported.

## Some New Atomic Weapons Not Covered by Arms Pact

By Michael Geler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Several new atomic weapons covered by the proposed Russian arms pact are likely to come into play as negotiators in Geneva and elsewhere in Washington begin to study the new plan.

The new plan puts a ceiling on long-range strategic missiles and heavy bombers of both sides, it apparently does not cover the new fire bomber being produced by the Russians or new, shorter-range cruise missiles being developed by the United States.

These weapons are not covered because they are not ocean-spanning in range, though it is clear that both weapons could hit the homeland of a country from considerable distances.

Similarly, the new pact does not prohibit the deployment of the long-range missiles carried on trucks or aircraft, another form of weaponry. If such forms are fielded, they will fit against the overall ceiling of 3,400 missiles and bombers faced each country.

Part of SAC

so not covered by the agreement are some 76 U.S. FB-111 bombers that are "part of the strategic Air Command. They have been excluded from the fire-bomber category because they are smaller and shorter-ranged than the big U.S. B-52

With aerial refueling, both the Russian Backfire and the FB-111 can reach targets in the United States and Soviet Union.

They will be argued by hardliners in the Defense Department that Soviet Union only recently the Backfire into production, unless limits are put on production in forthcoming discussions at Geneva, the Russians will be able to build up a nuclear force beyond the overall limits, since the Backfire won't be limited.

The Russians now have only 150 older but long-range, engine heavy bombers.

The Backfire, which has two engines, has long been a matter of dispute between U.S. civilian intelligence and military circles.

## Pentagon Says U.S. Fighter Would Be a Boon to Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Defense Department said yesterday that European industry could reap nearly \$2 billion in sales if four NATO countries use a new American light fighter plane instead of a British competitor.

This battle, in the form of European industrial sharing in what would eventually be a \$15-billion program, was made public as the U.S. for a decision by Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark and Norway.

The four countries are expected to make their choice between a plane and France's Mirage about mid-January, after the Air Force decides which of competing American models will order. The two competitors are General Dynamics' YF-16 and Lockheed's YF-17.

550 Are Sought

The NATO group is shopping 550 lightweight fighters to replace aging U.S.-built F-104s. The Air Force plans to purchase for its use.

Defense officials have forecast final sales of about 3,000 planes worldwide, including the and European purchases as possible purchases by Israel, Iran and Japan.

Striving for the favor of NATO group has been going for months, with both the United States and France offering incentives.

Pentagon said that it was



PAYING A CALL—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller with President Ford at the White House Tuesday while House Judiciary Committee held nomination hearings.

### Financial Aide Testifies on Family's Worth

## Rockefellers Have \$1 Billion in Securities

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—

The 84 members of the Rockefellers family are worth more than

than \$1 billion in securities owned

right and in trust from which

they benefit, the House Judiciary

Committee was told yesterday by

the family's senior financial ad-

visor.

Richardson Dilworth, who has

held the advisory position for the

last 17 years, disclosed these fig-

ures to the committee in a detail-

ed presentation that included

charts.

The picture that emerged was

of a family fortune whose found-

er, John D. Rockefeller, made

perhaps \$1 billion gave away

more than half of it and left

\$465,000 to his son, John D. Rockefeler Jr. After giving more than \$500 million to charity, John D. Rockefeler Jr. left \$240 million to his son Nelson Rockefeller and

Nelson's four brothers and sister.

The present generation, accord-

ing to Mr. Dilworth's summary,

has given more than \$250 million

to charity and is worth more

than \$1 billion.

Projections made

Injected into this calculation of

80-per cent offset would be

prospective sales of at least 500

lightweight fighters to other countries, which U.S. officials expect.

According to the Pentagon ex-

plained, 10 per cent of the value

of all parts used to make the U.S.

fighter would be manufactured

in Europe and shipped to the

United States for use by the

American plane builder.

Forty per cent of the value of

all parts used to make the NATO

version of the air combat fighter

would be produced within the four

countries, using existing factories

and skilled manpower.

The NATO planes would be as-

sembled in Belgium and the

Netherlands, while the engines

would be put together in Belgium.

Leaving to the Mirage

This appeared to be an entice-

ment particularly to Belgium,

which reportedly has been the

only one of the four countries to

lean toward the French Mirage.

The Pentagon said that 15 per

cent of the value of all parts

used to make the NATO

version of the air combat fighter

would be manufactured in the

United States, with the remaining

15 per cent to be produced in

Europe.

In total sales reached 2,000

planes, the Pentagon said, the

four countries could offset 100

per cent of their cost in buying

the U.S. plane.

### Chile Reports A Top Guerrilla, Girl Friend Slain

SANTIAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Officials said today that security forces yesterday shot and killed the No. 4 man in Chile's biggest guerrilla group and his girl friend. The leader of the group, a nephew of the late President Salvador Allende, is trying to flee the country, they said.

The two members of the Revolutionary Left Movement, or MIR, were slain during a gun battle with intelligence agents and police on a suburban street. The security men spotted a car containing three suspected extremists and gave chase.

The government said Andrés Barrios and Ana María Puga were slain and the other person escaped.

The government said Andrés Barrios, 30, MIR's secretary general, is in northern Chile, hoping to escape to Bolivia or Argentina through one of the mountain passes.

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Tremors Jar Italy

NORCIA, Italy, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Light earth tremors shook this mountain area of central Italy yesterday for the second straight day, causing some damage but no casualties.

### Ethiopia Begins Trial of Officials

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 4 (Beta)—A three-man special military tribunal today began trying former government officials on charges of corruption and maladministration, a spokesman for the military government said.

A radio announcement of the beginning of the trials gave no indication of where the tribunal was meeting, the names of the accused or the specific charges against them.

It was assumed the court was meeting in the Grand Palace, now the headquarters of Ethiopia's military government, where about 170 prisoners are being held.

### Lisbon Appoints Officer-Teacher To Education Job

LISBON, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A lieutenant colonel of the Portuguese Armed Forces Movement was appointed yesterday to the sensitive post of minister of education and culture to deal with increasing unrest in universities.

A government spokesman said the new minister was Lt. Col. Manuel Rodrigues de Carvalho, 45, a former teacher at Lisbon University's School of Pharmacy.

He replaces Prof. Vitorino Magalhães Godinho, who resigned on Friday for reasons of health. Troops were called into Lisbon University on Friday to quell fighting between rival left-wing students. The students are demanding reforms in the educational system.

The new minister resigned from the armed forces before last April's coup overthrew the right-wing regime of Marcello Caetano, and took up teaching. He was readmitted to the army after the coup, but remained in his academic post.

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## Western Publishers Cannot Keep Pace

## Solzhenitsyn Forging Ahead on His Writings

By Hedrick Smith

ZURICH (UPI).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn came downstairs from his writing room in a faded blue lumberjack shirt, its tails hanging over loose-fitting slacks, his hair flying, his beard full. He was taking a break from writing, and he exuded energy and activity.

He had been working on his historical novel "March 1917," he said, and it was to be finished that day, according to plan, so he could shift to some new work.

H. Stern

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Hotel Hilton FRANKFURT  
International Airport, Hotel Inter-Continental and Airport Hotel TEL AVIV  
Hotel Hilton and Lod International Airport JERUSALEM  
Hotels Inter-Continental and Diplomat RIO DE JANEIRO  
And Major Cities in South America NEW YORK  
ST THOMAS, EL

H. Stern

Soon, the Nobel Prize-winning author disclosed, he would write the story of his arrest and deportation in February.

His eyes glinting with amusement, he recalled that he had gone off quickly with the police agents who had come to arrest him at the family apartment off Gorky Street in Moscow, because at that very moment "there was so much lying on the table" of his own sensitive material that he did not want the police to see it.

## Quick Laughter

"If only they had known," he mused, tossing his head back in quick laughter.

The nine months of enforced exile have only sharpened Mr. Solzhenitsyn's creative zeal and increased his productivity. Western publishers can no longer keep pace with him. Not only is he forging ahead with his series of historical novels on the Russian revolution, but also he has begun issuing missing chapters, scenes, fragments of works already published.

Westerners, Mr. Solzhenitsyn warned, should know that any work by a Soviet author has been self-censored and they should take that into account when assessing Soviet writing. "In general, in all my books, I left out certain things and toned down my works," he said in Russian. "Softened down," he repeated in English for emphasis and to be

sure that he had been fully understood.

"The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956" was the only exception, he said.

Now, with energy and determination to correct the record, Mr. Solzhenitsyn is making available chapters written previously about Lenin and other taboo subjects that he felt were too sharp or risky in Moscow.

## Jealous of Time

In the first days after the 55-year-old writer was forcibly deported without his family, he was sick with hypertension, according to friends. But now, with his home and his family around him, Mr. Solzhenitsyn labors with punishing intensity from morning until 2 a.m. daily. As in Moscow, he is jealous of his time, sees relatively few people and does not read newspapers. He prefers listening to radio news.

His focus now, as before, is Russia. His three-story stucco home on a quiet, cobbled street, a 10-minute tram ride from downtown Zurich, has become a little island of Russia. His downstairs living room is furnished in Western style, but upstairs he has his archives from Moscow, his old writing table, a small lamp from his prison days and a few icons.

Although the Solzhenitsyns have been uprooted, other elements of their family life remain from the Moscow days. The gate to the yard is kept locked, as was the doorknob in the Moscow apartment. The family remains vigilant about intrigues of the Soviet secret police and almost as wary of Western telephones as it was of Soviet ones.

As before, Natalya Solzhenitsyn, the author's 35-year-old wife, is his main researcher, secretary, editor and adviser. Finding an appropriate Russian-speaking secretary for him to ease her burden has been impossible.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn himself looked strong and vigorous, but the relentless pace of his working and the managing of a family of four children has evidently tired his wife.

Most importantly, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, they nourish an unquenchable conviction that they will go back to Russia when times and the situation change.

"In your lifetime or in the children's," she was asked.

"Oh," she replied, "in ours, of course."

## Soyuz-16 Enters Orbit Planned for U.S. Soviet Flight

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP).—The manned Soyuz-16 spacecraft entered the same orbit as planned for next summer's joint U.S.-Soviet space mission and prepared to link up with a mock American docking unit, Tass reported today.

The official news agency said that the Soyuz-Apollo mission's Soviet project manager, Konstantin Bushuyev, reported that the Soyuz-16 entered the proper orbit with "precision" exactly as it is to be performed in July, 1975.

Tass said that the mission control center in Moscow has been in touch with the Houston space center to relay "current data on the progress of the Soyuz-16 mission."

The two cosmonauts aboard Soyuz-16 carried out medical and biological experiments before moving into a link-up orbit this evening, Tass said. Soyuz-16 was launched Monday.

## U.S. Army to Try 2 GIs Who Took Part in a Strike

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The U.S. Army said yesterday that two soldiers who took part in a strike last week will be tried by special court-martial for failing to obey orders and failing to report for duty.

The two, identified as Robert Nuchow, 19, of Leonia, N.J., and Mark Shade, 19, of Saint Petersburg, Fla., both of Battery C, 94th Artillery, and stationed in West Berlin, led a 24-hour strike Nov. 25 to oppose Army regulations.

The inspector general's office said an investigation found that the grievances voiced by the 20 striking soldiers were "completely unrelated" to the men's demands for greater self-determination.

The strikers demanded a number of changes in Army regulations, including the right to veto all officer appointments to their unit. They handed a list of 15 demands and complaints to the West Berlin command's inspector general.

The Army said 10 other strikers were given nonjudicial punishment by their battery or battalion commanders.

## Scientists Weigh Paths to Saturn For Pioneer-11

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 4 (UPI).—Following Pioneer-11's inspection of Jupiter, scientists today planned for its next step: a two-billion-mile flight for a look at Saturn.

"If the power holds up, I have no doubt that Pioneer-11 will be alive and working well at Saturn in 1979," said John Wolfe, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Pioneer project scientist.

Scientists gathered here at NASA's Ames Research Center, which controls the Pioneer spacecraft, to discuss possible approach courses. They seek an approach that would allow the nuclear-powered, unmanned vehicle to collect the most information while avoiding meteoroids in Saturn's rings.

While they met, Pioneer-11 sent more information about Jupiter. Its telescope saw the planet as a receding, orange and white striped ball as the spacecraft departed from the north pole.

At midday, the 570-pound vehicle, cruising at 20,000 miles per hour, had pulled 15 million miles away from Jupiter.

## Grieving Phenomenon

The extensive growth of this phenomenon, which can be seen in nearly every major city in the nation, has been highly controversial both among church

leaders and the medical profession.

Some religious leaders doubt that there are such things as demons—and if they do exist, doubt that exorcism is the way to deal with them.

Dr. Karl Memminger of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., called exorcism an "interesting fantasy"—not something to be taken seriously.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of people are taking it seriously, and books on the subject abound.

Christian exorcists take their authority from the words of Christ recorded in Mark 16:17: "And these signs shall follow them that believe; in My name shall they cast out devils." They emphasize that exorcism is not something to be played with and that it can be extremely dangerous for a person to attempt it who is not equipped to do so. Their power, they say, comes by faith in the authority given by Christ.

As the exorcisms are performed according to many accounts, the spirits frequently manifest their belligerence with displays of extraordinary physical strength, which they impart to the person they are in. For that reason it is not unusual to read of several people holding a person being delivered from demons.

The widespread revival of exorcism among Christians appears to be an evangelical response to the spread of satanism—which has appeared in every city and at major universities in the nation.

In many cases, exorcism leads to increases in church attendance and financial support.

At the Wednesdays Baptist Church in Leesburg, Fla., where exorcism began in 1968, the pastor said that attendance jumped from about 90 to as many as 500 persons a week in two years.

A recent editorial in Nhan Dan, the Hanoi party daily, argued, not entirely without reason, that the Saigon troops are undergoing an increasingly serious morale crisis.

The exact targets of the anticipated attacks appear to be in large part a matter of deduction from fairly generalized directives. But the city of Tay Ninh, which lies 65 miles northwest of Saigon, is frequently mentioned as one focus of the drive.

Several sources predicted assaults—perhaps with coordinated forces of infantry, artillery, armor and sabotage squads—in a broad arc north and northwest of Saigon, even though the capital city is not believed to be a target.

## A Major Push

A South Vietnamese analyst predicted that the Communists would also make a major push in the central coastal province of Binh Dinh, which is largely under their control, and besiege the city of Komot in the Central Highlands.

Assuming that some or all of this does unfold in the coming months, Western diplomats say that the overall goals of the stepped-up attacks would be limited but, as always with the Vietnamese Communists, interlocked with political considerations.

Above all, it is said, the Communists hope to break the military-political stalemate that prevails almost two years after the signing of the Paris peace agreements.

## Red Casualties Reported

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Government forces today reported killing 48 Communist troops in two Mekong Delta clashes, while military sources said 76 Communists died in air strikes and ground fighting in the northern province of Thua Thien.

The Saigon command said there were no government casualties in the Mekong Delta skirmishes yesterday. In Thua Thien, military sources said, the fighting centered on the southern approaches to Huu's Phu Bai Airfield, which has been closed to civilian traffic since late September after coming under Communist artillery fire.

## No NATO Comment On U.K. Defense Cuts

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP).—Spokesmen for the North Atlantic alliance, the U.S. delegation to NATO and its supreme military headquarters declined to comment on the new British proposal to cut defense spending.

The program was presented yesterday at a meeting of the alliance's Defense Planning Committee—which includes all NATO members except France and Greece—at about the same time that Roy Mason, the British Defense Minister, was describing it to the House of Commons.

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United Press International  
HANDY MAN—Charles Schuppenhauer of Salamanca, N.Y., is a railroad employee by day, but nights are a different matter. He spends them tailoring, sewing, knitting, crocheting or upholstering. In addition to making his own clothes, he turns out blouses, shirts, skirts and sweaters for his wife. He's been at it 20 years. Uh, he also bakes.

## Exorcism Grows in Popularity In U.S. as Satanism Expands

By Edmond K. Gravely Jr.

Leaders and the medical profession.

Some religious leaders doubt that there are such things as demons—and if they do exist, doubt that exorcism is the way to deal with them.

Dr. Karl Memminger of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., called exorcism an "interesting fantasy"—not something to be taken seriously.

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The exact targets of the anticipated attacks appear to be in large part a matter of deduction from fairly generalized directives. But the city of Tay Ninh, which lies 65 miles northwest of Saigon, is frequently mentioned as one focus of the drive.

Several sources predicted assaults—perhaps with coordinated forces of infantry, artillery, armor and sabotage squads—in a broad arc north and northwest of Saigon, even though the capital city is not believed to be a target.

At the end of this stretch was a quiet pool filled with crocodiles. In the Red Gorge, water rushed at speeds of up to 30 miles an hour and the steep river banks, 1,500 feet straight up, made

## Hanoi Attacks

## Seen as Dry Season Starts

Saigon Report Taken Seriously This Year

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Documents that have come into the hands of South Vietnamese military intelligence indicate that the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies are planning to step up their attacks significantly in the imminent dry season.

American intelligence analysts are known to believe that the various documents obtained by the South Vietnamese are genuine and that this dry season will be considerably more violent than the last one.

One Communist directive speaks of attacks on many "strong-points" and some analysts believe there will be heavy fighting not far from Saigon, in the northern Mekong Delta and possibly in the Central Highlands and South.

"In my opinion, it may be something bigger than a mini-invasion," said a well-placed South Vietnamese staff officer. "And it could develop into something much bigger."

## Previous Predictions

Foreign diplomats and journalists in Saigon have become somewhat jaded with what seem to be perpetual predictions of invasions, or major attacks, that never materialize. South Vietnamese propagandists often seem intent on generating sympathy and money, with apocalyptic forecasts.

"I believe we went through something like this last year," commented a European diplomat who is aware of the new information.

But last year's unfulfilled predictions were based almost exclusively on the Communists' awesome military capacities—which have not changed—whereas this year's are founded on captured documents, on radio intercepts, and on reports of penetration agents, prisoners and defectors.

American intelligence analysts, who refuse to swallow earlier predictions, are known to believe that the documents obtained by their South Vietnamese colleagues are genuine and that this dry season, which is just beginning, will be considerably more violent than the last one.

## More Bloodletting

Among the goals of the predicted attacks, according to several sources, is continued bloodletting of Saigon forces. With a month to go, the South Vietnamese have listed almost 13,700 of their troops killed in action in 1974.

A recent editorial in Nhan Dan, the Hanoi party daily, argued, not entirely without reason, that the Saigon troops are undergoing an increasingly serious morale crisis.

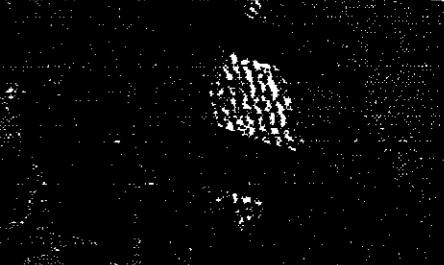
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## Expedition Starts Research

## Turbulent Section Foils Bid To Navigate All of Zaire River



By Kenneth Adelman

KONGOLO, Zaire, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The Zaire River Expedition, an exploration of Africa's second-longest river in 19th-century style with 20th-century technology, has failed in one of its chief goals—the navigation of the full length of the river for the first time.

</div

## Virtual Museum Underwater off Thailand Shore

IN THE GULF OF SIAM, Dec. 4 (AP)—Divers probing the muddy ocean floor say that they have found the beginning of what promises to be a virtual museum of a lost age in Thailand's history.

From the remains of a junk believed to have sunk here 700 years ago, Thai Navy frogmen are retrieving hundreds of pieces of ancient pottery, and authorities plan to explore three more wrecks in the area.

While police boats keep away unauthorized treasure hunters, a team of 25 Thai Navy divers works in half-hour shifts 120 feet below the surface, periodically surfacing with a plate, bowl or urn with blue, pink or brown glaze glistening where the mud of centuries has been wiped away.

The pottery was produced during the Sukhothai era, which Thais regard as the end of their southward tribal migrations from China and the beginning of their emergence as a nation. The kilns were established by Chinese artisans near the empire's capital in what is now Northern Thailand, and their wares were traded around Southeast Asia.

The Fine Arts Department has similar pottery recovered from southern Thailand, archaeology division chief Bunchob Tleebud said. But compared with the bountiful production of the period, Thailand has few artifacts under government protection.

Sixteenth-century wars with Burma destroyed much of the national historical treasure, and in recent years smuggling has depleted many new discoveries.



"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"—An exhibition marking the bicentennial of the American Revolution will be seen in Europe next year. In this photo is a mockup of the show, designed by the Charles

and Ray Eames office for the Bicentennial Revolution Administration, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York through a grant from IBM. First stop for the show: Grand Palais, Paris, Jan. 10.

## Blowup in U.S. Country Music—Keeping Pop Singers Out

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4 (NYT)—Olivia Newton-John is an Australian vocalist who has spent most of her musical career singing English pop tunes.

But five weeks ago, having "crossed over" and joined the stampede to the Nashville sound

with a country-style record called "Let Me Be There," she was voted "top female vocalist of the year" by the Country Music Association, the major trade organization of pickin' and singin'.

Most artists and technicians working here said, well, that's "top business. No matter that Miss Newton-John is basically a pop singer in a long white gown who goes around saying things like, 'I enjoy country music, but I don't know much about it.'

A few artists and technicians working here said, however, that they would rather fight than see another pop or rock musician switch and steal the glory. Miss Newton-John is only the latest in a long line.

### Cracked Facade

So after several weeks of brooding, these concerned pickers and singers have boldly cracked country music's one-big-happy family facade and formed the Association of County Entertainers, an organization whose purpose is "to preserve the identity of country music as a separate and distinct form of entertainment" and whose membership is limited "exclusively to those

persons who make their living as country music entertainers and who identify themselves primarily as such."

"We don't want somebody out of another field coming in and taking away what we've worked so hard for all year," says Johnny Paycheck, a singer who helped form the new group and one of a handful of members willing to talk openly about its grievances.

Billy Walker, another singer who helped set up ACE, worries about what he calls "the outside influence" now in country music.

He adds: "We're mainly the people who made country music what it is today, trying to protect our business because we see it flaking off in thousands of directions. We're trying to keep it at home."

Souvenir grapes? Perhaps a few.

But an association whose membership includes not only Paycheck and Walker but also Roy Acuff, Porter Wagoner, Conway Twitty, Tammy Wynette, Dolly Parton and 40 others of similar fame, is not exactly a collection of also-rans.

Sensing this, the old trade association has vowed to work closely with the new group. There is even talk of a new "standard" for future awards.

These musicians and technicians who saw Miss Newton-John's award as above his reason that the choice had to be correct since it was made by the rank and file of the Country Music Association.

"That's democracy," said Jo Walker, the association's executive director.

"It is also the wave of the future and a sure sign that country music is alive and growing and unwilling to stagnate," added Bill Williams, the highly respected Nashville editor of Billboard, the news weekly of music.

The CMA membership is made up of that burgeoning band of people who pick, sing, record, sell and broadcast country tunes. Collectively, they have made the country sound the hottest thing in the song industry, moving it to the profitable musical middle with the addition of mod lyrics and pop instruments such as harps, drums and trumpets.

The people who formed the new association are also members of the CMA. Some have flirted with modern sounds, but most tend to be traditionalists.

### Musical Dues

Many were out paying their musical dues in rowdy honky-tonks and at dusty state fairs when country was still being put down as "hillbilly," all nasal and scratchy, and Olivia Newton-John was just another kid growing up in a foreign land.

The blowup resulting from this clash of musical wills is embarrassing to both sides. Unlike other segments of the song industry, where bad-mouthing is a way of life, country musicians pride themselves not only on the folksiness of their tunes but also on their own friendly folksiness.

"We don't want to fight with our friends like a bunch of children. We just want to be a positive force," says Bill Anderson, a singer who is the official spokesman of the new association.

Some say that the blowup was inevitable, that it has been building right along with the growing popularity of country music.

These people say that the lines were drawn that night four or five years ago when Kris Kristofferson, the Rhodes scholar dropped out whose tell-it-like-it-is today

lyrics have done as much as anything to make country mod, shuffles onto the stage of the Grand Ole Opry, all bursive and layered in leather, and rasped acceptance for a "song of the year" award for "Sunday Morning Coming Down."

### A Record for Bonnard

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A world record price for a painting by the French artist Pierre Bonnard was set here Monday night. The £36,100 paid for a picture of a vase of flowers beat the artist's previous record by £100.

chapter in which Mr. Hallini points out that all Tout-Paris parties have a professional angle.

"Tout-Paris lives on the consumer society—be it the launching of a show, the promotion of some food brand, a winter resort or a new sailboat. Tout-Paris will turn out if there is food—and they will get discounts on the product."

Mr. Hallini also brings up the restaurants where Tout-Paris goes, not to eat, but to see and be seen. There are many, but Lipp, where the proprietor takes care of those who are well-known, is No. 1. But Mr. Hallini approves. "The man (the proprietor) is right. He benefits from the masquerade."

"I had believed that Tout-Paris was going to be a victim of the 1968 events," Mr. Hallini writes. "But I was wrong. After some hard times, they bounced back, as arrogant and pretentious as ever."

Another dark statement: "Those people believe Paris is the center of the world. It's no longer the capital of anything."

But half way through the book, Mr. Hallini decides that, despite all the fads reportedly created by Tout-Paris, things have a way of strengthening themselves out. "One only has to read 10-year-old gossip columns" to realize that names that were glorified then are there now."

Which raises the question: Why do they bother?

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

An exhibition of drawings by Maurice Sendak opened Nov. 28 at the Galerie Daniel Kell in Zurich, where it will continue until Jan. 11. The show coincides with the recent publication by Diogenes Verlag of the Grimm Brothers' Fairy Tales in an edition illustrated by Sendak. Of the 170 drawings in the show, all are for sale and 130 are illustrated in the catalogue.

Champs-Elysées. The production is the one that opened the season in Rouen, staged by Margherita Wallmann, designed by Pierre Simonini and conducted by Paul Ethuin, with Gabriel Bacquier in the title part, and a cast also including André Espinoza, Danièle Pierres, Carlo Milazzo and Gerard Serkoyan.

Tourists in Romania

VIENNA, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Nearly 3,700,000 foreign tourists visited Romania this year, 350,000 more than in 1973, the Romanian news agency reported today.

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## Spurring the Arms Race

President Ford now has confirmed that the Vladivostok agreement on strategic offensive nuclear arms legitimizes a further buildup, quantitative and qualitative, by both sides.

It is unlikely that the American buildup can be accomplished at present budget levels, despite the President's assertion to that effect. The Pentagon, in fact, expects a 25-per-cent increase in strategic arms spending over the next two or three years. Mr. Ford will hardly be able to oppose that. He proclaimed at his news conference not only a "right" but an "obligation" to increase the American strategic offensive missile and bomber forces to the new permitted levels of 2,400 delivery vehicles, of which 1,320 may be missiles equipped with MIRV multiple warheads. The United States now has about 2,200 delivery vehicles, about 800 of which are MIRV-tipped.

\* \* \*

But the strategic arms take only about 18 per cent of the defense budget and cost is not the real issue, despite the many questions Mr. Ford was asked about it. Far more important is the effect the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) will have on the stability of nuclear deterrence and on the very doctrine of deterrence itself.

About the only accomplishment here is the agreement to ban long-range air-mobile ballistic missiles. Otherwise, the new agreement seems almost calculated to increase instability. By vastly increasing the number of warheads, it enshrines the doctrine that a nuclear fighting capability is needed. Planning to fight a nuclear war, rather than merely to deter one, is certain to reduce the inhibitions against using nuclear arms.

The new agreement authorizes the Soviet Union to replace 1,320 of its existing inaccurate single-warhead ICBMs with new, more accurate MIRV missiles carrying an estimated 6,800 hydrogen warheads of a megaton or larger. Defense Secretary Schlesinger earlier this year warned the Congress that a small portion of such a force could threaten the American ICBM force with a pre-emptive "first strike" that might de-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## It's Cold on Cyprus

The clock is ticking toward the Tuesday congressional deadline by which military aid and sale to Turkey must be halted unless the President certifies that the Turks are (1) moving to end their occupation on Cyprus and (2) respecting American laws restricting their use of American military equipment to self-defense. No one in the administration seriously contends that Ankara is doing either of these things. But the administration, figuring perhaps that the Greek-American lobby's pre-election heat is off, is trying in the new aid bill to continue military aid and sales anyway. The administration still fears that an aid cutoff could not only spoil what prospects there are on Cyprus but tip the Turks out of NATO into pro-Russian or pro-Arab "neutrality." The Congress, or some substantial part of it, still insists that its laws are meant to be enforced, not merely applied at administration convenience. More careful diplomacy last summer surely would have deterred or defused this institutional conflict—the dismal setting in which policy on Turkey must now be made.

Regardless of what happens on aid, the administration's efforts to soften Congress by inducing gestures of moderation from Turkey have been frustrated by the bitter continuing government crisis in Ankara. Ironically, the Turks might have found it easier to handle defeat on Cyprus than the victory which seems to have thrown them for a loop. Bulet Ecevit's political rivals simply refuse to give him the domestic leverage which his foreign-policy triumph would otherwise have brought. There is no government in Ankara. On their part, the Greeks have a government. They have as well the maturity in defeat to accept the consequences for the future of Cyprus. But they do not have, in Turkey, a diplomatic partner. Secretary of State Kissinger is still

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Europe Self-Isolated

The five-sided figure that once formed the basis of U.S. foreign policy thinking and involved America, the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Europe has now in practice crystallized into a bipolar Moscow-Washington axis, after passing through a triangular phase involving China. Peking must by now have concluded that it served merely as a back door to Moscow and as a lever to impinge motion to the bilateral negotiations between the nuclear superpowers. But Eu-

rope has been eliminated from the diagram even more radically than China, and no change in this situation seems possible as long as that continent fails to become an entity with capacity for action. Europe's urgent problem is not the creation of new institutions, however desirable that might be, but the miserable economic condition of some of its member states and its incapability to arrive at common policies on stability, energy, the fight against inflation and handling the balance-of-payments crisis.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

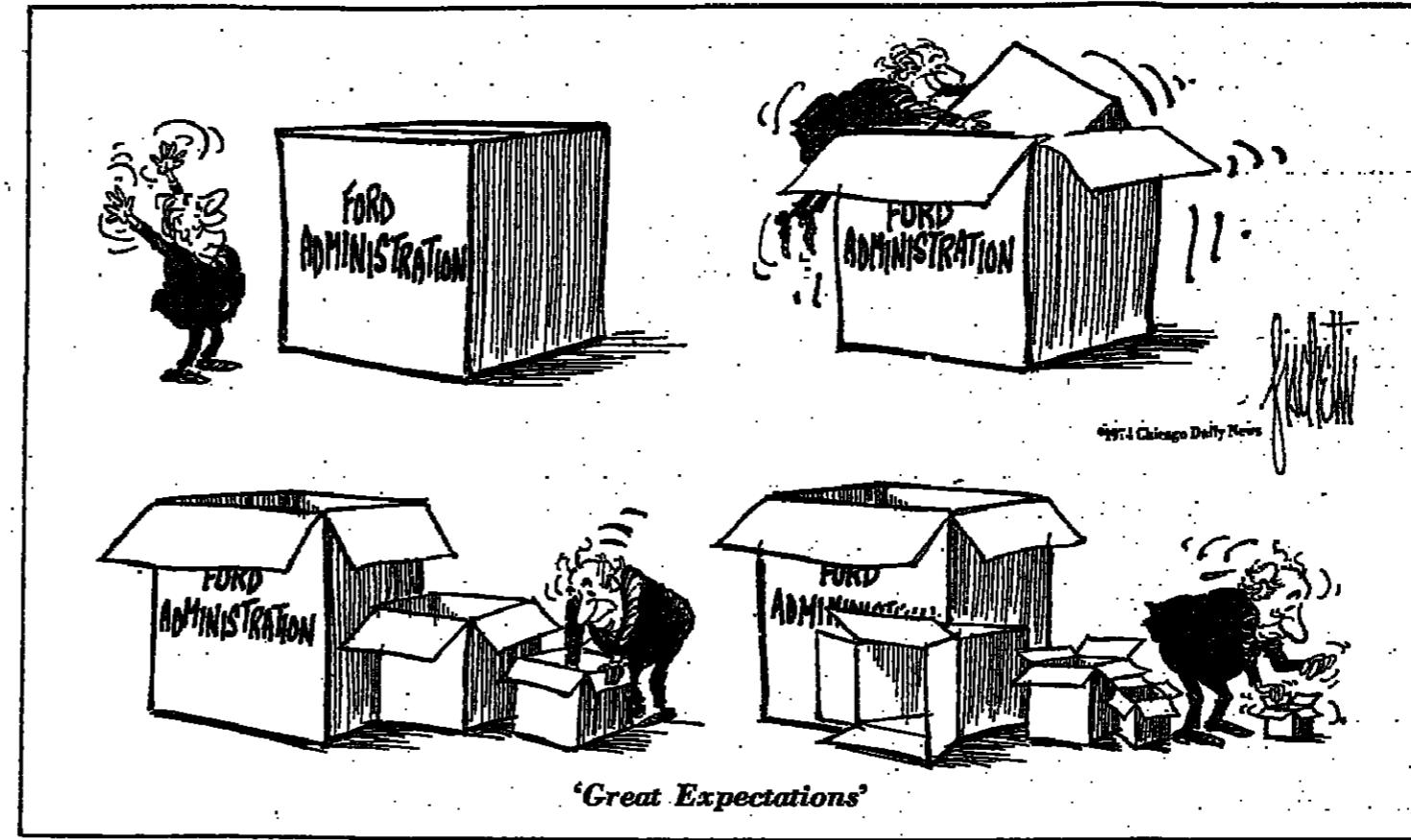
December 5, 1899

LONDON—It is not an exaggeration to say that the United Kingdom today is threatened by a very serious famine—not in the sense that the word is generally used, a scarcity of food, but a scarcity of the white paper upon which newspapers are printed. With the price of wood pulp from Norway and America at an all time high, the situation is serious with no immediate relief in sight.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—The defeat of the proposed child-labor amendment to the Constitution was due, not to opposition to the principle involved, but to popular disgust at the increasing tendency of the central government to interfere in matters lying normally within the jurisdiction of the individual states. The rebuke was just, unfortunate as is the fact that it delays a reform that is severely needed.



## Why Kissinger Failed in Peking

By Victor Zorza

**WASHINGTON**—Henry Kissinger left Peking with a flea in his ear, in the form of a terse, barely polite, four-sentence communiqué which compares unfavorably with previous such efforts. He is still wondering what hit him.

Kissinger went to Peking with some hope of registering real progress in U.S.-Chinese relations, and he was prepared to make certain concessions on such issues as Taiwan but only in exchange for Chinese concessions. But he found, by all accounts, that the Chinese leaders were not prepared to make any of the concessions that could have led to serious bargaining on Taiwan or on any other issues. Why?

The answer may be found in the recent moves toward some degree of reconciliation between China and Russia. What Moscow wants to prevent above all is the possibility that Peking might move closer to the United States.

By giving Kissinger the cold shoulder, Peking is letting Moscow know that China might indeed refrain from too close a relationship with the United States—provided that the Kremlin pays the right price by accepting Peking's terms for "normalization."

**Important Parcels**

Kissinger's terms, as indicated in the recent Chinese message to Moscow, include an acceptance of the Soviet offer of a nonaggression treaty, in exchange for Soviet recognition of Chinese frontier claims. These are not the claims to huge tracts of Soviet territory in Siberia on which, Moscow says, Peking has designs. What is at issue between the two countries are small but often strategically important parcels of land on both sides of the border.

But Moscow, which has repeatedly told the Chinese that it was willing to make "minor adjustments" on the frontier, turned them down flat this time. It is not even willing to talk until the Chinese give up their "preconditions." This new firmness in the Kremlin, which in the past was always the one to make the advances for reconciliation to China, became apparent almost as soon as Peking began to respond to the Soviet feelings.

The Kremlin's new tactic might well be based on the belief that the Peking faction which favors reconciliation is so strong that all Moscow has to do is wait a little longer—perhaps until Mao dies—to get far better terms than it could get now. Any such information, which Moscow might have got from its own intelligence sources inside China, could be easily bolstered by the evidence available between the lines of the Chinese press. An article in the Peking Red Flag, the main party journal, which recently castigated Chinese leaders of 2,000 years ago for making territorial concessions to "the satrap in the north" in order to avoid war, has now been followed by far more explicit articles about the issues in debate.

There was something reassuring about his natural honesty, even when one answer seemed to contradict the next. He wanted the American people to do more, to sacrifice more, to cut down their consumption of gas, and turn down the lights. He said maybe they were more willing to conserve energy than the President or the Congress were asking them to do, but they weren't doing enough voluntarily, and he didn't want to tax gas and oil to force them to do so.

"I have not been persuaded," he said, "that a 20-per-cent increase in the gas tax is the right answer. I was interested in a poll that was published today which indicated that 81 per cent of the people agree with me against a 20-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline and don't agree with the various people who are advocating this. I think I'm on pretty solid ground."

But he's not on solid ground. Not with the people who are looking for hard decisions to deal with the national economic problem, not with the other free nations that are looking to Washington for a lead in dealing with inflation and unemployment. Not

today. Red Flag attacks with quite unhistorical venom the domestic challengers of Wang who "hosted the traitor white flag" and wanted to abandon the borderlands to the enemy, believing that "there is no alternative to this course of action."

### An Alternative

There was an alternative, it maintains—to fight—and other articles describe in considerable detail the winning strategy that could be employed. This is the familiar Mao strategy of "firing the enemy deep," retreating before superior force but fighting all the time to "annihilate" his manpower, and thus gradually changing "the balance of power."

The strategic message is again conveyed in "historical" articles dealing with the more recent war against Japan.

But again it is presented with so much animus, so heatedly, so repeatedly, as to make it clear that the leaders who are attacked for opposing Mao's strategy in those far-off days have their opposite numbers in the Chinese leadership today. Other articles criticize the military for failing to obey the party, insist that the army must "absolutely" subordinate itself to the party leadership and that "no change will be permitted" in this immutable principle. This makes it clear that the "peace" faction is to be found not only among the politicians but also in the army high command.

The opposite of "firing the enemy deep" is to fight him on the border, but there is no indication that this is what the Chinese leaders now under attack want to do with the Russians.

What they evidently want is to avoid war altogether and to let the Russians keep the areas in

dispute, in order to strike a quick bargain in exchange for some long-term security guarantees. They even go so far, according to Red Flag, "as to say that if these areas were to be abandoned by us promptly, the *hishis* (the ancient enemy) would feel grateful and peace would be assured in future years."

But to show weakness, to make concessions to appease the enemy, would only whet his appetite—or so Wang argued, according to Red Flag. Those who fell "on their knees" before the aggressor managed to secure only a "temporary" peace. Conciliation, said another article, "failed to prevent

aggression by the Hun." And yet another article inveighed against the "illusion" that there could be peace after the death of an emperor who has been repeatedly identified with Mao in the Chinese press.

### Moral of Story

The moral of the story, supported in the article on Wang by 57 historical footnotes, is that "since ancient times, states have perished because people sought peace on humiliating terms and accepted the domination of foreign powers." The article describes the "violent struggle" between Wang and the peace faction because, it says, this could help readers to distinguish between the policies of patriotism on the one hand, and national betrayal on the other, not only in the historical but also in the "contemporary" context. It could hardly have given a clearer exposition of the struggle taking place in Peking today.

After all this, it is little wonder that the Kremlin thinks it could get a better deal by waiting and that Kissinger's journey to Peking was caught in the crosscurrents. Someone ought to have warned him. The evidence was there.

## Schmidt Says No. 1 Problem Is Economic

By Joseph Kraft

**B**ONN—"I feel like a man preaching strong drink to the Salvation Army," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said when he visited Britain last weekend. The same phrase, judging by what he told me in an interview here in Bonn this week, applies to his visit to the United States, which begins today.

For the Chancellor—who is one of the tiny handful of truly strong leaders left in office—wants the United States to reassert its traditional economic leadership in the world. But it is a question whether he can convince an American administration, burdened by internal problems and grown accustomed to confusing diplomatic theatrics with international leadership.

As Mr. Schmidt sees matters, the No. 1 international problem is economic. There is "already a worldwide recession," he says. "The problem is to prevent it from becoming a worldwide depression."

The Chancellor does not see any single policy applicable for all countries. He thinks Britain, France and Italy—states primarily troubled by inflation—should follow restrictive economic policies.

### Unemployment

He thinks the United States and Germany, countries chiefly troubled by unemployment, should stimulate their economies. While once worried that the Ford administration was following too restrictive a policy, he now seems to believe that though the rhetoric may be restrictive, the reality tends to spur business. "The dish is not in the kitchen," he said of anti-inflation measures in America, "but cold by the time it gets to the table."

The Chancellor, however, does not believe any national policies can work without concerted action on oil. "Unless oil prices become stabilized and known and predictable," the Chancellor told me, "there will be so much uncertainty that recession will slip into depression."

When it comes to preventing the danger, Mr. Schmidt agrees with Secretary Kissinger that the oil-consuming countries first need to work out joint policies for conserving energy, developing replacement fuels and investing oil revenues. Only then should they sit down with the oil producers. "We cannot just have a meeting before Christmas based on good will and no homework," he said.

But he has reservations about Kissinger's most recent scheme for a special \$26-billion credit facility whereby oil revenues would be channeled to weaker countries. The Chancellor thinks too much of the liability will fall on the United States and West Germany. "The risks," he says, "ought to be shared by the oil producers, not borne exclusively by the healthy consuming countries."

Furthermore, the Chancellor is concerned that the Kissinger approach may concentrate on conservation cooperation to the point of never having a dialogue with the producers. "It worries me," Mr. Schmidt says, "that so little effort has been given to reach a meeting of minds between oil consumers and oil producers."

The Chancellor, accordingly, wants to mediate between the United States, which has concentrated on organizing the oil consumers, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has been calling for an immediate dialogue with the producers—a dialogue that would feature France, naturally, as arbiter between producers and consumers. I hope, the Chancellor says, to be a "bridge" between the French and the Americans on oil.

### Shooting Higher

In fact, the Chancellor is shooting much higher than that. He is not happy about an America which deals with international economic matters only as a kind of afterthought to détente and the economic problem has priority.

By trying to serve as "bridge" between Washington and France, the Chancellor is clearing the way for the United States to resume its traditional postwar role as the leader of the world economy. The test of his visit is whether President Ford and Secretary Kissinger will accept what truly is their primary international responsibility.

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

## Herald Tribune

## FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1974

Page 7

## As Price Fall Continues

## Sugar Broker Expelled By Paris Trade Group

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The expulsion of a Paris sugar-dealing company from France's main commodities market here today heightened nervousness on world sugar trading floors and pushed international prices down further. The announcement of the broker's expulsion came from the Paris Commodity Traders' Association amid reports of massive losses of several hundred million francs.

The Paris sugar market remained closed for the second successive day, as the association's board grappled with the problem of how to meet the losses and reserve France's international status as a sugar-trading center. Until yesterday's decision to see the market, futures prices for white refined sugar fell by maximum permitted limits on each of the previous 10 days.

At the top end of the market, involving sugar for delivery next March, prices fell by as much as 1 per cent as dealers tried to liquidate their holdings but failed to find a single buyer.

The brokerage firm expelled was the Natagro broking company, which yesterday had more than half of the total 3,000 outstanding interests in the market.

The company was expelled because of its inability to put up a sizeable cover guarantee re-

quired on speculative contracts, the traders' association said.

The cover guarantee had recently been increased in a bid to control the flood of speculative funds pouring into the market from investors disillusioned with the poor state of the Paris stock market.

London Price Drops

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The London daily price for raw sugar today dropped \$20 a long ton to \$240, continuing a two-week downward trend from the record high of \$250 set on Nov. 21.

All terminal market prices remained limit down, seller.

In New York, the March world sugar futures traded at 47.20 cents a pound, down the 2 cents daily limit for the ninth consecutive today.

EEC Purchase Set

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market has asked world sugar producers to name their price for the supply of 200,000 tons of the commodity to the EEC. Almost all of the imports will go to sugar-short Britain.

The EEC, which recently guaranteed adequate sugar supplies for all nine member states, will accept the lowest offers made over the next week.



GLOOM—Faces are grim on Paris Bourse Wednesday as price of gold plunges again.

## South Africa May Cut Supply of Gold

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 4 (AP).—South Africa might withhold more gold from the free market, Finance Minister Nicolas Diederichs said today.

He was reacting to the U.S. Treasury announcement yesterday that it is to auction two million ounces of bullion on Jan. 6.

Mr. Diederichs said the country's gold sales policy would continue normally but "we shall consider our attitude in the light of developing circumstances."

"We in South Africa, as the world's greatest producers of gold, have never played the market in the sense that we deliberately withhold gold to increase the price," the minister said.

Mr. Diederichs said he did not believe the United States would continue selling gold from its official holdings as "they will realize that in the uncertain economic age it is not a wise thing to discard one of your most important assets."

"It does demonstrate American concern as to what level the gold price might reach after Jan. 1.

Because of this they have had to take this step to keep the price down," he said.

Mr. Diederichs added that he believes most of the two million ounces will remain in the United States.

Dollar, Gold Decline

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar's exchange rate and gold prices declined in Europe

today with dealers in both markets reporting brisk turnover.

Gold declined to \$170.50 an ounce at the London morning fixing from \$183 yesterday afternoon before the Treasury announcement concerning gold sales.

Nevertheless, the price recovered to \$174.25 at the afternoon fixing and later rose to an average of \$174.75, down \$3.75 from the same time yesterday.

In Zurich, gold closed at \$174. down from \$187.92 yesterday.

The dollar dropped to 2,4780 marks from 2,5010, while declining proportionately more against the Swiss franc to 2,6735 from 2,7250.

The rate also fell to a 1974 low against the French franc, declining to 4,6185 from 4,6235.

Sterling rose to \$1.3285 from \$1.3240.

## But Buyers See Slump's End in 1975

## U.S. Firms Cut Spending Plans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Business is slowing down plans for capacity expansion. The government reported today, clouding prospects for any strong economic recovery in the near future.

Spending on new capital facilities such as factories and machinery is the key to creation of new jobs and increased production to exert downward pressure on prices. So far in the slump, capital spending had been one of the strongest factors in the economy.

But the latest quarterly report from the Commerce Department showed that businessmen apparently are joining consumers in cutting back spending plans.

For the first half of next year, the department estimated capital spending will total an annual rate of \$118.8 billion, an increase of 8.5 per cent above the first half of this year, and 4 per cent above the last half of the year.

## Slower Growth

Although the total planned spending represents an increase, the rate of growth is below the 12.2-per-cent jump expected for all of this year. When compensation is made for the inflation that has eroded the buying power of the 1975 dollars, next year's plans would represent a drop in the actual volume of new equipment purchased, the department said.

In addition, capital expansion during the last half of this year also will show a real drop, despite increased spending.

In its last report in September, the Commerce Department projected capital spending equivalent to an annual rate of \$113 billion between July and September this year and \$118.2 billion in the last three months of the year.

Actual spending from July

through September turned out to be 1 per cent higher, at \$113.9 billion, but the department revised downward by 1.5 per cent, to \$114.4 billion, business spending plans for the last three months of this year.

Industries which raised spending plans this year included the primary metal, chemical and petroleum industries. The transportation equipment, stone, clay, glass and paper industries trimmed back spending plans.

Next year's plans for expanded capital spending are mainly among nondurable goods industries such as paper, chemical and petroleum as well as airlines and gas utilities, the department said.

## End of Slump Seen

In another report today, purchasing managers said the recession should bottom out in the second half of 1975. Until then, however, further

shortages of key industrial materials "are beginning to disappear," but Mr. Andrews said demand is still there and when the economy heats up again shortages could reappear.

Teledyne surged 3 to 10 7/8 following news it will offer to exchange 10-per-cent debentures for one million common shares at the rate of \$16 principal debentures for each share.

Most gold mining issues recovered from yesterday's steep losses. Dome Mines gained 1/4 to 45. Homestake Mining ended up 2 5/8 to 43 5/8. ASARO added 3 1/2 to 70 5/8 and Campbell Red Lake tacked on 1 7/8 to 30 2/4.

The rebound was attributed to a late upturn in bullion prices abroad.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.22 to 61.37.

The most active issue was Universal Resources, closing at 3 1/2, down 3/8.

In Chicago, liquidation, stop loss selling and scarcity of buyers produced sharp losses in farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade.

There were several limit declines. They included soybeans, 1 1/2 cents a bushel, one corn option down the limit of 10 cents, soybean oil down 100 points or 1 cent a pound, and one-wheat option down the limit of 6 cents.

## French Import Prices Up

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The price index of raw materials imported by France, based on international rates in pounds and dollars, rose 1 per cent in October to 195.0 from 182.3 in September, figures published today by the statistical institute showed. The index, based on 100 in October 1968, compared with 107.2 in October last year.

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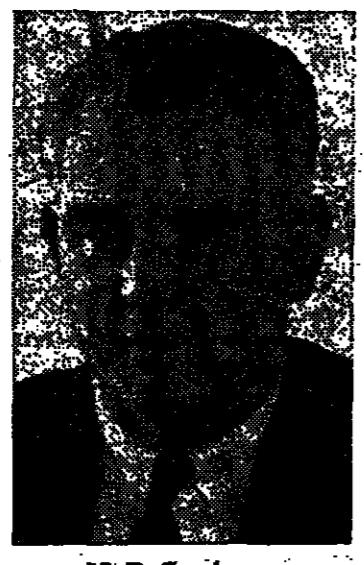
one of the first insurance companies in Europe, recently took a 42% share of ownership in the "Societe des Hotels de l'Etoile" (S.H.E.).

The S.H.E., having abandoned its hotel activities, will manage the real estate investments of the Commercial Union in France.

Peter READMAN and Alec EMMOTT, of the Commercial Union, will be on the Board of Directors of the S.H.E.



Brian McGillivray



M. P. Corrigan

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Brian McGillivray has been appointed to the new position of group co-ordinator, international, National Freight Corp. Mr. McGillivray, who joined the NFC in 1971, has been managing director of its subsidiary, Tankight Ltd., since 1972. As group co-ordinator, he will be responsible for the European and other international activities of the NFC.

\*\*\*

M. P. Corrigan has been appointed vice-president, administration and finance, of Warner-umbert Europe. Mr. Corrigan was formerly vice-president, finance, of European consumer products division of the Singer sewing machine company.

\*\*\*

Peter Belmont, formerly of Banco Lar Brasileiro in Brazil, is joined Libra Bank Ltd. in London as general manager, finance.

\*\*\*

Wobco Holding Co. (Luxembourg) has elected Jeffrey Howies, president and chief executive officer of the Wobco Group as on Jan. 1, 1975. Mr. Howies runs the group from Bank of America, where he has been a general vice-president and responsible for the bank's operations in Britain, Africa and Scandinavia.

The new financial director of Chemical Europe is Herbert Klemmeyer. His responsibilities will include financial planning, treasury management, insurance and investor relations. Mr. Klemmeyer has served as treasurer of Europe since October 1972.

\*\*\*

Mark Darrel has been appointed to the new position of general

Official Approval Seen in Merger Of Belgian Banks

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Major plans of Banque de Bruxelles and Banque Lambert, two major Belgian banks, have been approved by the government and the country's banking commission, authoritative banking source reported today.

There was no immediate confirmation available from the two banks, but spokesman for both said there will be a press conference tomorrow afternoon.

If merged, the two would form a unit with a combined balance sheet total of around 370 billion Belgian francs, close to that of Belgium's largest bank, Societe Generale de Banque, which had a balance sheet total of 374.5 billion francs at the end of 1972.

## IMF Warns Japan About Credit Crunch

## U.K. Car Exports Rise 36 Per Cent

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund has advised Japan not to continue its present credit squeeze too far for fear of adversely affecting other nations, official Japanese sources said today.

The advice was given during the annual consultations in Tokyo from Nov. 18 to 26 between IMF financial experts and senior Japanese officials on the state of the Japanese economy.

The sources said the IMF officials understood Japan was still combating inflation and that restrictive economic policies were required, but they pointed out the rise in Japan's wholesale prices appeared to be leveling in the past six months, while its balance of payments had been improving steadily.

The officials expressed fears that continuation of credit restrictions might cause an "overkill" of the Japanese economy, and were apprehensive such a situation could help Japan accumulate excessive foreign currency reserves, while many other nations were suffering deficits.

In other economic news, industry sources said Japanese stocks of color television sets reached a record 1.16 million in October because of a sharp increase in domestic sales which could not be offset by increased exports.

Domestic sales in October fell to 365,000, a drop of 41 per cent from 476,000 in September.

Brian Livesey has assumed responsibility for Citicorp Leasing International Inc.'s European division, which includes Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Livesey is managing director of Citicorp Leasing International Inc.

## INSTITUTIONAL SALES

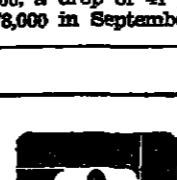
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## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and High, Low, Div in \$				S. p.m. prev. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. close				High, Low, Div in \$				P/E 100s. High Low Quot. close			
47% 14% SupIndin .12	2	2	1%	134	135	135		334	1%	USNat Rsrc	3	1	134	134	134
11 3% Sup Sers Mf	3	1	4%	476	476	476		474	1%	US Radium	6	28	114	114	114
3% 14% SuzukiHn	3	1	1%	176	176	176		187	1%	US Red	25	2	35	1012	1014
7/2 3% Systech Pl.75K	2	2	3%	374	374	374		875	6	USRUsD	40	5	3	7	675
4 2% Synology .12%	3	3	2%	254	254	254		1875	5%	Unity Buyl S	4	4	13	216	675
62 27% Syntax .40	15	173	254	254	254	254		375	1%	Univ Cl .45b	12	12	11-16	124	124
21/6 10% Syaco Co .20	5	221/6	10	10	10	10		112	1%	Univ Contr	8	8	3	276	5
27% 1 System Eng	71	1 1/4	1	1	1	1		674	1%	Univ Rsrcs	3	3	3	312	312
T															
13 8 Tasty B .90r	7	6	1	10	10	10		334	1%	USR Corp	4	9	13	146	146
1% 7-16 Tech Sym	3	3	9	7-16	7-16	7-16		1912	1%	Ustahldus Co	1	1	33	476	476
6% 2% Techni Oper	3	3	3%	3	3	3		704	4%	UV Ind w/	4	4	13	476	476
1% % Techni Tape	3	3	12	4%	56	56		775	4%	ValleSts .71	5	4	24	124	124
24% 16 Telron R .20a	10	10	10	164	164	164		1814	6%	Vali Val In .32e	1	1	134	114	114
5% 2 TelCom .30p	22	22	33	55	55	55		212	1%	ValueLin D	3	3	5	476	476
14% 6% Teleflex .68t	3	3	3	55	55	55		8	1	VanDorn .36	1	1	20	124	124
29% 1 Telex Co w/	13	13	13	146	146	146		318	1%	Varo Inc	1	1	134	134	134
21/2 1 Tenmar Corp	16	16	16	176	176	176		1	1%	Verif Ind WI	4	4	29	124	124
45% 21/2 Tennessee w/	3	3	3	3	3	3		316	1%	Verniloff	1	1	2	124	124
10/4 7/2 TenneTS .46e	2	2	14	8	76	76		112	1%	Vertiplus Inc	20	20	13	156	156
21/4 3% Temney Ens	3	3	76	7	76	7		324	1%	Vesely Co	20	20	21	56	56
22 7 Teradyne Inc	4	10	10	154	154	154		112	1%	Viewflex	2	2	134	134	134
17/4 10/4 TerraC .30	5	77	154	154	154	154		678	1%	Viking Genl	2	2	1	156	156
15/4 47% TesserPkt w/	24	24	712	712	712	712		4	5%	Vikos Inc	2	2	4	124	124
12/4 23/4 TexasInd Co	5	75	75	506	506	506		412	1%	Vintage Ent	4	4	4	2	2
14 2 Texstar .17t	2	2	33	256	256	256		412	1%	Vishay Int'l	3	3	456	456	456
5 5/4 Textron w/	1	1	1	926	926	926		5/2	1%	WabCo Inc	3	3	11	316	316
5/4 3 Thorof Mkt	1	1	1	236	236	236		7	1%	WackelEq .19	5	5	516	516	516
5/4 3/4 TideWell Ind	3	1	1	316	316	316		3/4	1%	WadellEq .19	1	1	134	134	134
7/4 5/4 Tiffany J w/	3	3	37	124	124	124		11	1%	WagnEl .48	4	4	16	16	16
14/4 2/4 Timlite .06t	2	2	42	216	216	216		6 11-16	17-16	Wainoco Oil	5	5	516	516	516
14/4 2/4 Timlite .06t	2	2	42	216	216	216		678	1%	WarC Pct.05	25	25	216	124	124
22/4 5/4 TMCM .351e	2	2	16	516	516	516		16	10%	WasPstB	5	5	22	124	124
5/4 4/4 Tokheim .20	38	38	6	476	476	476		112	1%	WashRl .128	25	25	24	124	124
5/4 3/4 TopperGo .20	3	1	1	376	376	376		4/4	1%	Weiman Co	2	2	11	112	112
10/4 4-16 TotPINA .70	4	14	7	916	916	916		7	3/4	Wald Tu Am	2	2	216	216	216
21/4 9 Tot Pfof .70	2	2	12	114	114	114		476	12/4	Wello Co .106	2	2	216	216	216
3/4 14 TwnCntr .05p	4	4	52	124	124	124		12/4	12/4	WeschChP .72	5	5	4	816	816
5 5/4 Tracor Inc	4	4	52	124	124	124		14/4	15-16	Westats Pil	6	6	34	316	316
5/4 14 Transp Lux	2	2	124	114	114	114		14/4	3	Westby Fsh	1	1	46	316	316
9/4 3/4 Transp Pool	2	2	376	376	376	376		12	3/4	Westm Decal	6	6	33	316	316
10/4 5/4 TriStarM .89	4	5	776	776	776	776		476	1%	WishFin .10	2	2	11	476	476
3/2-16 7/4 TsubMar .22s	11	10	246	246	246	246		10/4	5/2	Wsl Pac I w/	7	7	9	18	176
4/4 11/4 Turfco Corp	10	10	7	112	112	112		112	1%	Wistran 20a	2	2	6	675	675
10/4 2/4 Turbodyne	7	2	296	296	296	296		2/4	2/4	Whippny	4	4	5	134	134
18 10/4 Turner C .20	4	16	11	11	11	11		112	1%	Witthoff Co	5	5	8	8	8
6/4 3/4 TwinFair In	3	6	376	376	376	376		15-16	8	Whitling Co w/	4	4	10	12	12
U - V - W - Y - Z															
9 2/4 UnivInst .25p	3	314	314	314	314	314		7/4	4	Whitlkr w/	6	6	176	216	216
2/4 2 1-16 UnivAbk .87e	4	8	2	7-16	2	7-16		3/4	4	WitlcoGx .12	12	12	19	476	476
7/4 5-16 UnivBrand w/	19	96	%	%	%	%		7/4	4	WitshO .65r	7	7	7	216	216
14/4 10/4 UnivCosF .45	6	61	11	10%	11	11		3/4	5/2	Winston Mill	24	24	12	2	2
27/4 1/2 Univ Foods	4	33	124	124	124	124		11	12/4	WolfRIB .24	2	2	12	675	675
4/4 2/4 UnivNet Corp	8	5	76	76	76	76		8/4	5/2	Worces Cont	24	24	516	516	516
34 1/2 UnNat w/	6	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16		8/4	5/2	Work Wr .10	3	3	12	12	12
7/4 2/4 UP Dye .30	3	314	314	314	314	314		3/7-16	2	Wright Co	20	20	3	316	316
25/4 5/4 USBsn .45p	6	8	516	516	516	516		4/4	4/4	Wylab Lab .20	3	3	3	516	516
10/4 3/4 USF Filtr .20	3	23	347	347	347	347		11/4	4/4	Wynn Int'l	11	11	516	516	516
17/4 6/4 USL R. 1.88e	2	2	11	646	646	646		3/2	3/2	Wyoming	19	19	2	216	216
6/4 3/4 USL R. 1.88e	2	2	20	46	46	46		4/4	4/4	Zimmer .80p	2	2	2	2	2

## **Toronto Stocks**

**CLOSING PRICES**

### Montreal Stocks

French Fr. ....	3.86071	Belgian Fr. ....	48.5
French Fr. ....	5.68494	Krone .....	7.11
	0.52892	Irish £ .....	0.55

	Dollars	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
U.S. ....	815.28-56	815.28-56	815.28-56	815.28-56
U.S. ....	3.16380	3.16380	3.16380	3.16380
U.S. ....	1.22942	1.22942	1.22942	1.22942



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Long before we got our sea legs in offshore financing we'd established a solid footing as Canada's oil bank. More than half the wells in Canada are

half the wells in Canada are drilled by Royal Bank clients. They came to us for the same reasons you should. To find the financial resources, the experience and expertise

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**Calgary:** Dick Jensen, Director,  
Oil and Gas Services,  
335 Eighth Avenue S.W., Calgary,  
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333 North St. Paul Street, Dallas 75201.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**



## In World Cup Event

## Austrian Wins Ski Season's Opener

United Press International  
Wilfrid Drexel on her way to World Cup victory yesterday.Hallowed Turf of Forest Hills  
sn't Going—It's Already Gone

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—He has caught up with what tennis purists used to call "the hallowed turf" of Forest Hills.

Artificial courts are replacing once-beautiful grass areas at the West Side Tennis Club, where Tilden, Cochet, Lacoste, Leno Wills, Vines, Perry and de la Ponge spread the fame of Forest Hills around the world, beginning.

What modern players said about "hallowed turf" is imprecise. In recent years, because of pollution and a change in rules of play, the grass at West Side eroded to the point of being

almost unplayable even in the early rounds.

A bare announcement last month noted that next fall U.S. tennis would be played on "hard courts or a state, clay-like surface instead of the traditional grass." The players, bitter at years of chasing bad bounces or no bounces at all on chewed-up turf, forced the change.

West Side and the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, sponsors of the U.S. Open, will spend more than \$250,000 on the new courts and temporary stands that could increase seating in the stadium by 4,000 or 5,000 for a total of close to 20,000.

Perfection Game . . .

As a player, tournament director Billy Talbert hates to see the grass go. He says most tournament players like the near-perfect grass at Wimbledon and in Australia. But as a modern tournament director he recognizes perfect courts are unaffordable in New York, where the humidity is high and apartment towers built nearby more or less recently spew devastating fuel oil films over the courts.

"Players are different now, too," he says. "There are so many good ones. With all the prize money involved, we're getting more real athletes into the game than we used to. They're all big and they all chew and scratch up the courts with their aggressive styles. In the old days, we used to get down maybe to the last eight before we had competitors like that."

By Samuel Abt  
VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Wilfrid Drexel said she had "an absolutely faultless race" and Annemarie Proell-Moser admitted she had made a mistake, so Drexel won the women's downhill race here today as the World Cup skiing season opened and Proell, the defending champion, finished seventh.

Drexel, a 24-year-old Austrian, was an easy victor in one minute, 25 seconds and 90/100ths of a second, the only skier to break 1:26. The race was run over a course 7,032 feet long with a vertical descent of 1,820 feet.

Finishing second was Bernadette Zurbriggen, 18, of Switzerland, in 1:26.16; third was Danielle Debernard, 20, of France, in 1:26.74.

Cindy Nelson, 19, of the United States was fourth in 1:26.78—the second best downhill finish for a U.S. skier in World Cup history. Nelson also holds the best U.S. finish, a victory last Jan. 13 in the downhill race at Grindelwald, Switzerland, when she gave Proell her first defeat in two years.

**'Quite Satisfied'**

Another member of the U.S. team, Kim Mumford, 19, finished 10th in 1:27.79 in her first World Cup race. Hank Tauber, director of the U.S. Alpine team, said that he was "quite satisfied with the results, especially because it was the first race of the season." He added that he was "particularly pleased with" Mumford's finish.

Mumford said that the course had been "beautiful, pretty smooth" and that she "had never expected to do so well." Nelson, one of the favorites after she won the first trial run yesterday in 1:26.73, said that she had trouble on the course's two S-turns, leaning inside on the first and going late into the second. "I didn't turn very well," she admitted.

The sisters embraced joyfully afterward.

## LEADING FINISHERS

1. Wilfrid Drexel, Aus.	1:25.92
2. Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz.	1:26.16
3. Danielle Debernard, France	1:26.74
4. Cindy Nelson, U.S.	1:26.78
5. Danielle Debernard, France	1:27.34
6. Brigitte Schreier, Aus.	1:27.53
7. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Aus.	1:27.64
8. Dorothy Krebs, Can.	1:27.48
9. Irene Mair, Aus.	1:27.62
10. Kim Mumford, U.S.	1:27.79

11. Kim Mumford, U.S.

## A Cocky NFL Rookie Called 'Scoe'

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT)—Jess Thompson, scout for the New York Jets, was clocking college football players in 40-yard sprints when a slight youth looking on spoke up, softly: "Sir, I can beat any of them." Thompson was amused. "You can eh? Who are you? A player?"

"Scooe Word," the young man said. "I am in high school." For the hell of it, Thompson timed him. He beat everybody.

"I tell people I'm cocky," Word said yesterday, "just cocky enough to believe in myself. In the National Football League nobody is afraid of anybody but you respect the pass receivers. But if I set up right and read my keys right, I don't believe any receiver can beat me."

He sat chattering softly in one of the meeting rooms in the New York Jets training complex at Hofstra University, 163 pounds of polite confidence. He has grown in the five years since Thompson encountered him in Pine Bluff, Ark. But not much. Nevertheless, the rookie is a regular at cornerback, and on the rare occasions when a receiver beats him he wants to know why.

"Last night, I went into Harlan to talk to some kids, for no money, spent some money to go in there. There were black kids and white kids and Puerto Ricans and Spanish. I said I felt like I was one of them, not on account of the color thing but because we were making it on our own. You see, I wasn't all

United Press International  
Joe Bugner is sent to corner by referee Roland Dakin as Argentinian Santiago Alberto Lovell is on canvas.

## Bout Upsets British Council

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The southern area council of the British Boxing Board of Control recommended today that Argentinian heavyweight Santiago Alberto Lovell not be allowed to box again in Britain or Europe after last night's poor display against European champion Joe Bugner.

The fight ended in the second round when referee Roland Dakin decided that the 32-year-old Argentinian had taken enough punishment. Lovell was a late substitute for American Boone Kirkman of Seattle, who broke his nose in training.

The council's proposals are to be passed on to the board of control stewards for consideration. Board secretary Ray Clarke said: "The board stewards were also disturbed at Lovell's appearance. But being a substitute at 48 hours notice, nobody had a chance to see him in training."

The recommendation that Lovell should not be allowed to fight in Britain will be passed on to the full board.

"As a personal view, I would like it recommended to the World Boxing Council that Lovell should not be allowed to fight anywhere in the world."

## An important message to our readers:

Even though the French postal strike is now over, mail deliveries will not be back to normal for several weeks.

In view of this situation, may we suggest, that until further notice, you write to us at the following address:

International Herald Tribune  
c/o A.M.P.  
Mr. Cricus  
1, rue de la Petite-Ile  
Brussels 7, Belgium

Please use this address for any change of address or subscription order, and remember, if you have ordered a new subscription to the International Herald Tribune, or renewed your existing subscription during the past five weeks, you may want to send a duplicate order to us, in care of the address above, to be certain you receive the fastest service possible.

If you do send us a duplicate order, please cancel your original check and note on your second order that you have done so. That way we will destroy your original order and check when it arrives in our offices.

Many thanks for your patience during the strike.

## International Herald Tribune

By Samuel Abt

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 4 (UPI)—Don Farnburgh, who in four years as head Kansas football coach compiled a 19-25-1 record, said yesterday that he will resign and retire from the sport.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 4 (UPI)—Richard Farnburgh, who in four years as head Kansas football coach compiled a 19-25-1 record, said yesterday that he will resign and retire from the sport.

Orioles Get 2 Sluggers  
In Expos, Astros Swap

From Wire Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—The Baltimore Orioles, searching for more batting punch, obtained two power hitters within 24 hours—Lee May from Houston yesterday and Ken Singleton from Montreal today.

The Orioles got first baseman May, 31, and a minor-league player in exchange for first baseman Eno Cabell and rookie second baseman Rob Andrews, younger brother of former Oakland second baseman Mike Andrews.

May broke in with the Cincinnati Reds in 1966 and had his best season with them in 1969, when he batted in 110 runs and hit 38 homers with a .278 batting average. He went to the Astros after the 1971 season in a seven-player swap that sent Joe Morgan and Jack Billingham to the Reds. During the past season, he had 306 RBIs and 24 home runs.

The Astros' management was very pleased with getting Andrews. Houston general manager Spec Richardson said, "He's the best young second baseman in the minor leagues." Andrews batted .306 at Rochester in the International League last season and was the league's all-star second baseman.

In today's exchange, Baltimore acquired rookie pitcher Mike Torres along with the switch-hitting Singleton in a five-player swap that sent veteran lefthander Dave McNally and two other players to Montreal.

Montreal also obtained outfielder Rich Coggins, 24, and rookie righthander Bill Kirkpatrick in the swap. Singleton had been sought by the Orioles since the opening of the winter baseball meetings here. In 1973, he batted .302 with 23 homers and 103 RBIs, but tallied off in 1974 with 276, nine homers and 74 RBIs.

Torres, 28, who is expected to replace McNally in the Orioles' starting rotation, was the Montreal co-leader in victories this year, posting a 15-8 record with a 3.58 earned-run average.

McNally, 32, a four-time 20-game winner during the past seven seasons, was 16-10 for the Orioles in 1974 and was their most consistent pitcher during the last half of the season.

In another swap, California acquired veteran utilityman Bill Sudakis, 28, from the New York Yankees in exchange for righthander Skip Lockwood, also 33.

## NBA Results

Tuesday Games

New York 100, Los Angeles 85 (Jackson 22, Frazer 21; Allen 22, New 10).  
Seattle 101, Atlanta 95 (Wilkes 15; McCormick 22; Lantz 17).  
Atlanta 91, Phoenix 85 (T. Van Arsdale 12; Hendershot 15; Scott 14; D. Van Arsdale 12).  
Chicago 86, Portland 81 (Van Lier 18; Love 13; Johnson 21; Wicks 18).  
Portland 80, St. Louis 81 (Davis 15; Carr 12; Abdul-Jabbar 21; Tommarch 19).  
Milwaukee 110, Buffalo 101 (Jabbar 32; Dandridge 24; McCauley 21; Marin 18).

Philadelphia 100, Boston 95 (McAfee 21; Johnson 18; Williams 15; Williams 14).

Philadelphia 100, Boston 95 (McAfee 21; Johnson 18; Williams 15; Williams 14).

"I don't have as much range as I used to," quipped the Bucks' pivotman after his performance against the Braves. Atlantic Division leaders. "I'll probably be wearing the goggles the rest of my career."

Abdul-Jabbar, winner of the league's most-valuable-player award three of the past four seasons, has been a dominating force since returning to the line-up, averaging 31.5 points and 14 rebounds per game.

"I'm down to my last good pair of eyes," quipped the Bucks' pivotman after his performance against the Braves. Atlantic Division leaders. "I'll probably be wearing the goggles the rest of my career."

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Art Buckwald

# The White Envelope

WASHINGTON.—No matter how bad things get, they could be worse. Instead of Gerry Ford, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France could be our President.

According to the latest reports from Paris, President Giscard d'Estaing keeps disappearing and no one can get in touch with him. One reputable newspaper says that he leaves a white sealed envelope behind with a duty officer. It is the only clue to where he is. The catch is that the envelope can be opened only in case of a dire emergency. The problem for the duty officer is that he is the sole judge of whether a crisis is serious enough to reveal the French President's whereabouts.

I take you now to the Elysée Palace. It is midnight. The duty officer is sitting at his desk, which has on it nothing but a telephone and a white envelope. The phone rings.

"Oui, Elysée Palace," the duty officers says.

"This is the minister of defense. I must speak to the President."

"He is not here, Monsieur le Ministre."

"It is urgent. I have just received information that the Arabs are going to cut off all our oil."

"I am sorry, Monsieur le Ministre. I cannot bother the President for that. Why don't you call him next week?"

The phone rings again.

"This is the president of the Bank of France. We just got word from Geneva that the Swiss gnomes are going to attack the French franc. I must have authorization to use our gold to fight back."

"I can't help you, President Giscard d'Estaing is not here."

"Where is he?"

"He is in a white envelope on my desk."

"Don't be funny. This is a matter of life and death."

"That's what everyone says. Good-bye."

The phone rings again.

"This is the president of the Bank of France. We just got word from Geneva that the Swiss gnomes are going to attack the French franc. I must have authorization to use our gold to fight back."

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"Moscow calling. Your party is on the phone."

"Comrade Giscard, this is Comrade Brezhnev."

"This is the duty officer."

"I don't want to speak to a duty officer. I want to speak to the President of France."

"He's not here now and he left word not to be disturbed unless it was a dire emergency."

"This is an emergency. France has seized one of our destroyers near Tahiti and unless you give it back to us immediately we will consider it an act of war."

"Tim sorry. Mr. Brezhnev: I can't disturb the President for just one destroyer. Why don't you write us a note?"

The phone rings again.

"Alain?"

"Oui, Madame Giscard d'Estaing."

"Don't lie to me, Alain. I know he left an envelope behind which says where he can be found. What is her name?"

"Please, Madame, I can't violate security."

"Alain, I will have your head if you don't tell me where my husband is."

"All right, I will tell you. He's walking the dog."

The phone rings once more.

"Alain, this is President Giscard d'Estaing."

"Ah, bonsoir, Monsieur le Président, comment ça va?"

"Never mind that. Where am I?"

"You don't know where you are?"

"Just open the envelope and tell me where I am!"

"One minute. You are at the Crazy Horse Saloon on the Avenue George V at the second ringside table from the left."

"So that's where I am! I was wondering why the acts looked so familiar. I was here last week. Look, Alain, do you have another envelope there? I will now be at the Champs Elysées Cinéma, 10th row, aisle seat."

"Oui, Monsieur le Président. What film are you going to see?"

"If I'm lucky, the 'Last Tango in Paris'!"

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